

Corson Stresses Self-Sufficiency In Address to Trustees, Council

"We're going to have to provide our own salvation largely on our own efforts" in order for Cornell to survive the present financial crisis and loss of public confidence in higher education, according to President Dale R. Corson. Speaking before a combined meeting of the Cornell Council and the University Board of Trustees Oct. 15 in Statler Auditorium, Corson said that while the University is grateful for federal and state help, it must help itself through continued efforts to keep costs down and through continued support of Cornell alumni and friends.

During his address Corson reviewed both the federal and state programs for support of higher education. He made it clear that federal support would probably be either too little or too late for many institutions. On the state level, he praised the program in New York as a "model . . . as far as the public support of private higher education is concerned" through the so-called Bundy Plan, but added that New York has a serious problem since state revenue is down.

Corson said he felt some private schools throughout the country will either "go under" in the next few years, or become part of a state system.

"Cornell is not one of the institutions that's going to go under or that's even going to slough off part of its program," Corson said. He said the University is "relatively well off" but must continue to work at being self-sufficient in the foreseeable future.

The questions that are being raised today about the mission of higher education have been raised many times in the past in this country, according to Corson. He said his basic answer is that the present system is good, it has and will continue to serve us well, but it must change to meet current needs.

In commenting on federal support, Corson said it is based on four premises.

The first of these, he said, is that there is an over supply of skilled manpower at the Ph.D. level and support has been withdrawn.

Second, the federal government feels there is a need to keep a research capability alive, Corson said. For this reason, there will continue to be substantial support for research projects (Continued on Page 7)

Marinero Breaks Career Rushing Record



RECORD DIVE — Cornell's senior tailback, Ed Marinero (44), who has run, jumped, hurdled and squirmed his way through three seasons of varsity football, used a two-yard dive to break the NCAA career rushing record against Columbia on Oct. 30. His visible helpers on the record run are Bob Joehl (36), George Milosevic (81), Craig Lambert (75), Mike Fleming (65) and Jack Cushing (79). When the day was over, Big Ed had carried the ball 47 times for 272 yards, bringing his career total at that point to 4,132 yards. The NCAA rushing record had been held by Steve Owens when he played at the University of Oklahoma. Marinero's six-game average of 216 yards and 15 points per game led the nation and enhanced his chances of winning the Heisman Trophy.

Trustees Name Groups To Work on CAL Sale

The announcement that two groups have been appointed by the Cornell Board of Trustees to begin new steps toward the sale of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (CAL) in Buffalo highlighted a news conference on Oct. 16 following the board meeting in Ithaca.

In making the announcement, Robert W. Purcell, chairman of the board, noted that the board had renewed its 1968 decision that CAL should be separated from the University. A sale agreement between Cornell and EDP Technology, Inc. of Washington, D.C. was terminated by mutual agreement in July.

One of the new groups appointed, called a "task force" by Purcell, will assemble information on potential buyers and concern itself with the type of entity to which CAL should be sold. The group will find the type of firms into which CAL could "fit" appropriately and which would be satisfactory to lab personnel, Purcell said. Through this group potential buyers will be given information on CAL and will be given access to its facilities.

The "task force" is made up of Arthur H. Peterson, University controller and chairman of the group; Neal A. Stamp, University counsel; John E. Burton, retired Cornell vice president for business and now a consultant to the University; Robert S. Kelso, president of CAL, and Morton G. Spooner, senior vice president for technical operations at CAL.

With two CAL members on the "task force," the CAL staff should feel assured that they will have an opportunity to express themselves on the ultimate disposition of CAL, Purcell said. He added that there is complete cooperation now between CAL and University officials.

The second group, a trustee committee, will have the responsibility for conducting negotiations after suitable candidates have been selected. The committee will ultimately bring its recommendations on a buyer to the full board.

The trustee committee is made up of Purcell, University President Dale R. Corson, and trustee Jansen Noyes Jr., Charles T. Stewart and Nelson Schaenen Jr.

In response to a question on the effectiveness of the University Senate, Purcell said Corson has told the board that he is pleased with the way the Senate is functioning and with the "depth of perception" of the Senate.

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Rivera Takes Charge Of Affirmative Action



Ramon Rivera

Ramon E. Rivera, former executive director of the New York City Commission on Human Rights and a New York Urban League staff member for 15 years, has been named Cornell's first Affirmative Action officer.

The appointment of the 52-year-old Rivera to develop and implement the University Affirmative Action Program for all Cornell units, both on the Ithaca campus and elsewhere, was announced Oct. 13 by Robert F. Risley, vice provost, to whom he will report. Rivera's appointment is effective immediately, Risley said.

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Plantations Program Visitors Enjoy First 'Fall-In'

The first "Fall-In" at the Cornell Plantations was held Sunday, Oct. 17, and visitors were treated to a wide variety of activities, including folk singing, floriculture and free rides in horse drawn wagons.

"Our purpose in holding the 'Fall-In' was to develop community awareness of the Plantations and of the resource it provides for the Cornell and Ithaca communities," according to Richard M. Lewis, director of Cornell Plantations.

Cornell Plantations is the arboretum natural areas enterprise of the University and covers some 1,500 acres of University land. The land is used for gardens, plant collections, natural areas and areas set aside for long-term research.

The program was coordinated by Peter A. Dykeman, a graduate student working for

Cornell Plantations. He pointed out that a highlight of the "Fall-In" was "the magnificent setting in which the events took place. We feel the program appealed to people of all ages from throughout the area."

The afternoon's activities were scattered over an area of approximately 50 acres between Caldwell Rd. and the Test Gardens. Visitors received directions and there were balloons, buttons, cider and apples. Transportation was provided by wagons.

Area residents, Cornell faculty members and students presented the various informal and formal lectures and discussions.

Nature photography was the subject of Richard B. Fischer, professor of science education.

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Cornellians and Cornelliana

Appointments

French economist *Jacques Dreze*, American anthropologist *Cora DuBois*, and world food and population authority *J. George Harrar*, have been named to Cornell's select group of Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large.

President Dale R. Corson announced their addition to the distinguished list of international scholars serving as professors-at-large following ratification by the University's Board of Trustees here on Oct. 16.

Cornell's unique program of professors-at-large was named for the University's first president when it was established in 1965 as a device for enlisting the collaboration of eminent international scholars and scientists. Its basic idea is to establish a dual educational citizenship so that professors-at-large, while still retaining their primary educational affiliations, become full members of the Cornell faculty while in residence.

During the past year, nine professors-at-large visited the Ithaca Campus spending an average of three weeks here. Among them were three professors-at-large re-elected by the trustees today to second terms varying from four to six years.

They are German chemist and Nobel laureate *Manfred Eigen*, director of the Max Planck Institute, University of Gottingen in Germany; *Barbara McClintock*, geneticist at Carnegie Institution, Cold Springs Harbor (N.Y.); Biological Laboratories, and Finnish philosopher and logician *George Henrik von Wright*, research professor of the Academy of Finland.

Dreze, one of the three new professors-at-large, has been on the faculty of the Université Catholique de Louvain in France since 1958. He was graduated from the Université de Liege in 1951 and came to

the United States to continue his graduate study at several universities — Harvard, Michigan, Chicago and Columbia. He received his doctorate in 1958 at Columbia.

Miss DuBois, a world recognized anthropologist, has been directing a continuing research project since 1961 on the modernization of traditional society in India. Her earliest anthropological work was done on American Indians during the 1930s. Among her many publications is her book, "The People of Alor," published in 1944, based on what has been called highly innovative research in Southeast Asia, which combined anthropological and psychological perspectives.

Harrar, a trustee and president of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1961, has been with the foundation since 1943 and is considered one of the world's pioneers in the conquest of hunger. He guided the evolution of the research program of the foundation from its earliest beginning, when he was its only scientist, to a global network of research and training activities. He has received nearly 50 honorary degrees, citations and awards from universities and nations around the world.

Don M. Randel, associate professor of music, has been elected chairman of the Department of Music by the executive committee of the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

Randel joined the Cornell faculty in July, 1968, as an assistant professor. His appointment as associate professor became effective July 1.

He was named editor-in-chief of *The Journal of the American Musicological Society* this spring. The publication was previously edited at Cornell from 1948 to 1951 by *Donald J. Grout*, now the Given Foundation Professor of Musicology, Emeritus.

Medieval music, particularly the liturgical chant in Spain, and Renaissance music are his areas of specialization.

Randel's published work includes "The Responsorial Psalm Tones for the Mozarabic



Don M. Randel

Office" (Princeton Press, 1969) and "An Index to the Chant of the Mozarabic Rite" forthcoming from the same press.

Theodore L. Reed, lecturer in industrial and labor relations, has been named director of the Human Affairs Program (HAP) at Cornell University.

HAP is an educational program that integrates academic studies and field work relating to social, political, economic and educational change in upstate New York, especially in Tompkins County.

Reed came to Cornell in 1970 as an instructor. Previously he held various positions at the University of Michigan, including that of assistant study director of the Institute for Social Research from 1966 to 1968, teaching fellow in a seminar on American race relations and predoctoral instructor in a course on race and ethnic relations.

Gilbert Osofsky, author of "Harlem, the Making of a Chetto," has been appointed a professor of American history in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Osofsky comes to Cornell from the University of Illinois' Chicago Circle campus, where he has been elected an outstanding teacher by senior students three times.

L. Peace Williams, chairman of the Department of History said, "Professor Osofsky is a most valuable addition to the History Department and the Cornell faculty. His speciality of social, racial and ethnic history is one for which students have long expressed a desire and we are very happy to have the opportunity to fill this

important gap in our offerings with a distinguished scholar and excellent teacher."

Osofsky views himself as a general American social historian with a special interest in race and ethnicity. In addition to his book on Harlem he is the author of a number of essays and articles.

Appointment of *Noel Desch* as director of the Department of Buildings and Properties (B&P) was announced recently by *Samuel A. Lawrence*, vice president for administration. The appointment fills a position which has been vacant since the death of *John Humphries*, former director, in November, 1968.

Desch has been a member of B&P since 1958. Since 1969 he has directed its Design Division and had general responsibility for internal departmental administration. Other activities of the department have reported to *Cushing Phillips Jr.* Under the new alignment of responsibilities, Phillips will assume a new title, chief of plant operations, and oversee the operations of the department's buildings and grounds care, shops and utilities operations.

The decision to consolidate departmental operations under one head, Lawrence said, came after an extensive analysis of organizational arrangements for all physical plant activities. Although there has been no change in the department's formal responsibilities, its mission has been clarified as a result of this analysis to emphasize efficiency and responsiveness in providing plant maintenance and operating services to the Cornell community.

Jerry D. Wilcox, former director in residence of the International Living Center in upper North Campus Unit 8, has been named assistant director of the International Student Office.

The appointment, which was effective Sept. 15, was announced by *David B. Williams*, director of the office. Wilcox succeeds *Clifford H. Clarke*, who is now assistant director of the Bechtel International Center at Stanford University.

Four new full time positions have been established to develop and coordinate educational and general program activities in the residence halls of the north campus and west campus areas at Cornell University.

Filling the positions of residential area coordinators are: *Kay Westlake Bahrami* of Minot, N.D., and *William M. MacKay* of Hartford, Conn., for the west campus area; *Anne Louise Brantley* of

Anaheim, Calif., and *Bobby E. Douglas* of Bridgeport, Ohio, for the north campus area.

The appointments were made by *Elmer E. Meyer Jr.*, dean of students and assistant vice president for campus affairs.

Beginning this year, there are no full time head residents in University housing units. The creation of the residential area coordinator jobs was made possible by the elimination of other jobs, said *Ruth W. Darling*, associate dean of students.

Retirement

Prof. Isabel J. Peard, on the faculty of the education department since 1952, retired Oct. 15 after 25 years at Cornell.

She has been designated Professor of Education Emeritus by the Board of Trustees at their recent meeting.

Prof. Peard stated work at Cornell in 1946 as administrative assistant to the Dean of Women and in 1949 became director of the graduate training program in student personnel administration.

Since her appointment to the Department of Education in 1952, she has had special responsibilities in the areas of philosophy of education and the education of prospective teachers of English.

Honors

Charlotte M. Young, professor of medical nutrition at Cornell's Graduate School of Nutrition, was awarded the American Dietetic Association's Ninth Lenna Frances Cooper Memorial Lecture Award on Oct. 5 for her contributions in the field of nutrition and research.

She came to Cornell from Michigan State University in 1942 when the Graduate School of Nutrition was organized. Besides holding a professorship, Miss Young is secretary of the school's graduate faculty and is medical nutritionist at the University's Gannett Medical Clinic.

Dr. A. Gordon Danks, professor emeritus of veterinary surgery at the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell, has been elected president-elect of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society. His one-year term as president will start Jan. 1, 1973.

Dr. Danks was elected at the 80th annual meeting of the society in Liberty. He will succeed *Dr. Stanley M. Aldrich* of Babylon, whose term as president will run through 1972.

Dr. Danks was director of student administration and professor of veterinary surgery.

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Board Names Rebmann Presidential Councillor



PRESIDENT AND COUNCILLOR — University President Dale R. Corson (left) and newly-appointed Presidential Councillor G. Ruhland Rebmann look through the 1971 Cornellian in Corson's office during Trustee-Council weekend.

G. Ruhland Rebmann Jr. 19, a senior partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell and Hippel, was elected a Presidential Councillor at Cornell at a meeting of the University Board of Trustees on Oct. 16.

Election as a Presidential Councillor is "a distinction conferred for life upon men and women who during their most active years have given high service to Cornell and have made an outstanding contribution to the future of higher education."

No more than 25 persons can hold the designation at one time. Rebmann is one of 15 persons now serving on the panel.

In announcing the election, Cornell President Dale R. Corson said:

"Mr. Rebmann has been an active and valuable Cornellian since his graduation. In more than a half century of service he has become the senior statesman for all Cornell activity in the Philadelphia area. Now, as a Presidential Councillor, his total involvement in University affairs will expand to the entire Cornell community."

Rebmann, a native of Philadelphia, received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922. His brother, Paul, is a 1918 graduate of Cornell.

Rebmann has been active in a wide variety of roles, serving the alumni association and the University. He was a member of the Cornell Council from the time it began in 1950 until he was elected an emeritus member of the council in 1970. He served two terms on the Administrative Board of the council.

The Cornell Council was formed to promote long-range development plans of the

University and is comprised of more than 300 members, mainly prominent alumni. Rebmann was instrumental in broadening the council's role.

For many years Rebmann has assisted the Cornell Fund, the University's annual alumni fund-raising campaign, in Philadelphia, serving as both a campaign leader and worker. He has also worked in alumni club programs and has assisted in recruiting students.

Rebmann is a charter member of The Tower Club, an organization of men and women who give \$1,000 or more each year to the University.

2 New Approaches Mark Cornell Fund

The 1971 Cornell Fund drive is underway and is highlighted by the creation of two new approaches to annual giving, according to Robert J. Haley, director of development.

This year many Cornell alumni and friends are expected to participate in the Cornell Fund through the Private Enterprise Program (PEP) or the Charter Society.

PEP is aimed principally at Cornellians in positions of authority in firms not among the "Fortune 500." If an executive initiating a gift has a financial interest in the company and is in the 50 per cent tax bracket, he can, for example, create a \$2,500 gift to the Cornell Fund at a net cost to himself of only \$600, according to John W. Gewecke of the University's development office who is directing PEP.

The Charter Society honors and identifies Cornellians whose gifts of \$500 or more express a commitment to higher education and to Cornell. Members of the society will be advised of all important University events. The Charter Society takes its name from Ezra Cornell's chartering gift of \$500,000 which established the University. It is the goal of the society to form a living endowment, contributing each year a sum equal to that first given by Ezra Cornell.

Brochures describing both programs in detail are being sent to interested Cornellians throughout the country.

All gifts to the Cornell Fund are used in relief of the budget, strengthening every areas of the University's operation.

Alumni Trustee Deadline

An amendment to the Cornell University Charter, approved in June 1971, changed the date for the receipt of nominating petitions for alumni trustee candidates. The petitions must now be filed with the Director of Alumni Affairs, Frank R. Clifford, on or before March 1 rather than the previously designated date of April 1.

Detente Harmful Panel Views China

The United States has little to gain and a lot to lose from a detente with Red China, according to George H. Hildebrand, the Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Economics and Industrial Relations at Cornell.

Hildebrand, a former deputy undersecretary of labor for international affairs in the Nixon administration, feels the United States has a lot to lose economically if a detente with Red China produces problems in this country's relations with Japan.

His observation was made in Chicago last month during a panel discussion sponsored by Chicago's Cornell University Alumni Clubs and the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. Nearly 700 persons attended the panel in which Hildebrand was joined by two other Cornell professors in a discussion on the emerging possibilities of a detente with Red China.

On the panel with Hildebrand was David P. Mazingo, director of Cornell's China Program and its International Relations of East Asia Project. The panel was chaired by Walter LaFeber, the Marie Underhill Noll Professor of American History at Cornell.

Economically, Hildebrand said Japan is much more important to the United States than Red China. Japan offers \$40 billion in trade a year as compared to Red China's \$4 billion. He said he wanted to make it clear that he was not opposed to the idea of a detente but that he was concerned about what it might cost.

Mazingo was even less enthusiastic about the prospects of a detente and the value of President Nixon's proposed trip.

He said he felt the "so-called trip for peace to Peking," will actually cause more obstacles to peace. The problem he said is that both sides think they are going into the talks holding a trump card.

Humanists, Planners View Urban Problems

Cornell graduates, Nathaniel Owings, '26, top, and Edmund Bacon, '32, third from top, played key roles in the three-day Conference on the Humanistic Aspects of the Problems of the City sponsored at Cornell by the Society for the Humanities and the College of Architecture, Art and Planning. Owings, a founder of the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, and Bacon former director of the City of Philadelphia's Planning Commission, are both graduates of Cornell's College of Architecture.

Also among the more than 20 humanists, architects and city planners taking part in the conference were an anthropologist Edward P. Hall of Northwestern University, second from top, and Spanish-born Mexican architect Felix Candela, who is one of

Cornell's Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large.

The conference consisted of three symposia or panel discussions to enable architects and city planners to exchange views with historians, literary critics and social scientists who have special interest in urban problems.



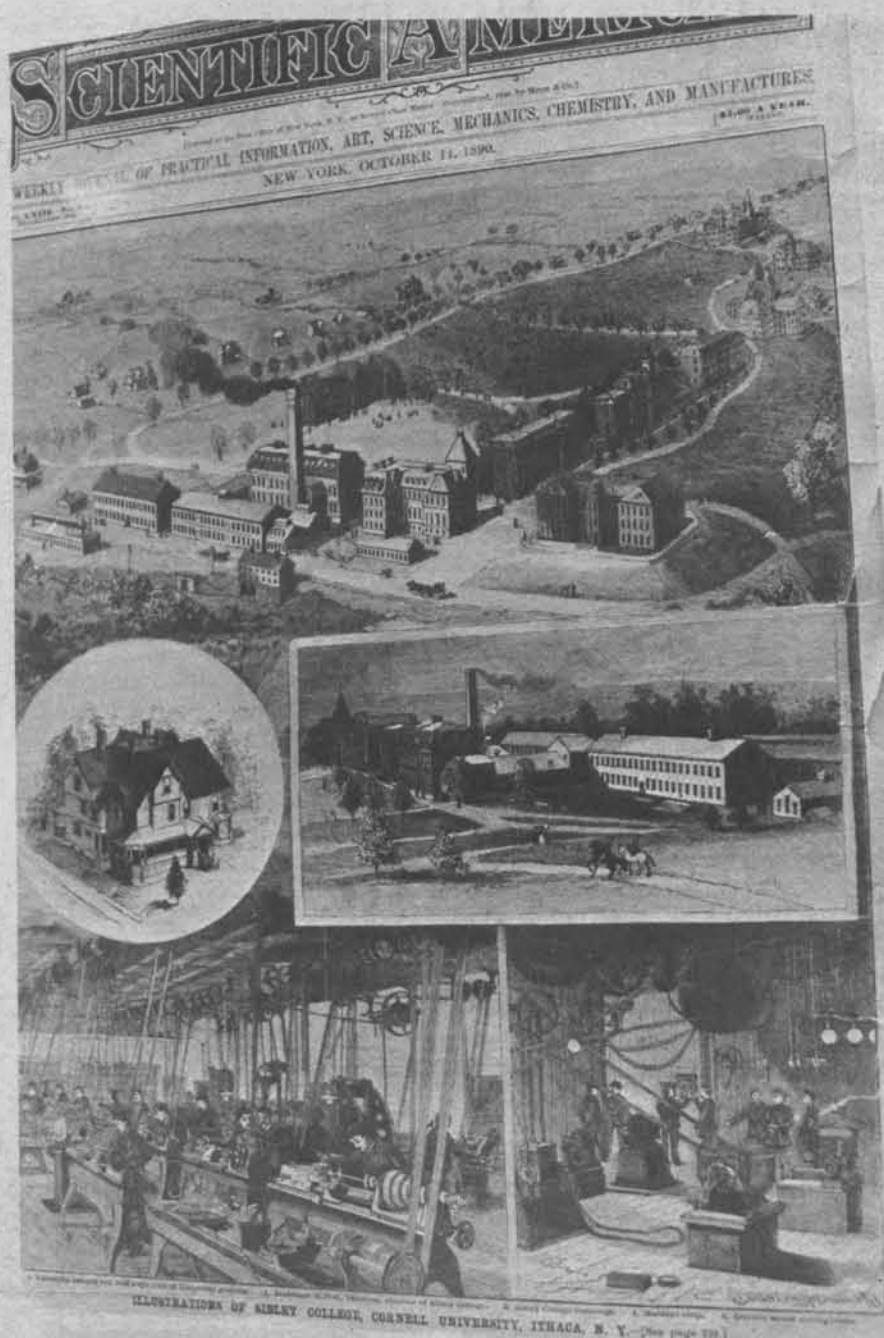
Program Receives Grant to Study Developing Nations

A new teaching and research program at Cornell on "Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations" has received a five-year \$580,000 grant from the Agency for International Development (AID).

The program will be administered by Cornell's Center for International Studies (CIS), College of Engineering and Program on Science, Technology and Society (STS).

Edmund T. Cranch, associate dean of engineering, is program director; F. J. Ahimaz is assistant program director. Ahimaz has worked for the past five years in Afghanistan on an AID project which involved increasing the educational and industrial development resources of that nation.

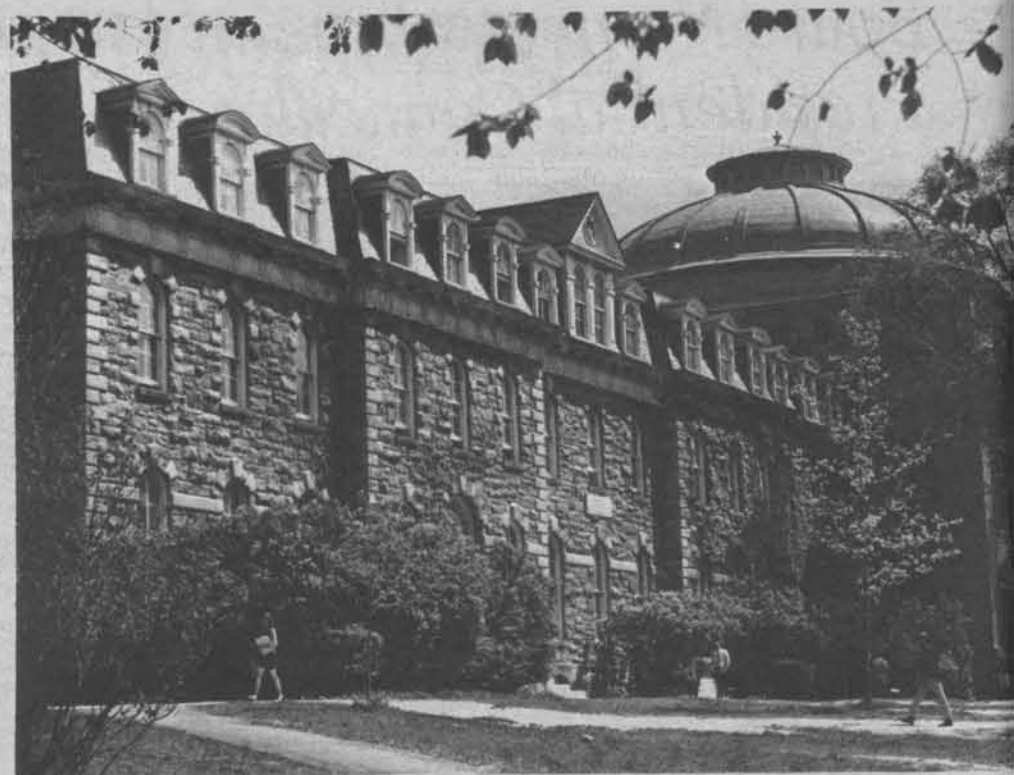
The program will concentrate on the analysis and study of policies concerning the application of (Continued on Page 6)



The cover of Scientific American on Oct. 11, 1890 featured "Illustrations of Sibley College" at the time Sibley housed Cornell's engineering activities.



Sculptor Jason Seley's latest creation with automobile bumpers is an equestrian statue more than 10 feet tall. The statue was part of the Art Department exhibit in October.



Sibley Hall today is the home of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, building a special role in the two centennials.



Fred H. "Dusty" Rhodes, first director of the School of Chemical Engineering, chats with four alumni. Cornell has established an engineering professorship in honor of Rhodes, with the professorship endowed by more than 500 individuals.

Two Cornell Centennials

Cornell's College of Architecture, Art and Planning and the College of Engineering are both 100 years old this academic year and centennial events have been in order. The two colleges approached their birthdays differently, with Architecture, Art and Planning scheduling year-long activities and Engineering holding a busy two-day convocation in late October.

The Architecture, Art and Planning centennial celebration started with an exhibition of works by faculty in the college's Department of Art. Other exhibits are planned during the year and a spring conference on environmental design including architects and educators from this country and Europe will be a highlight.

Dean Kermit C. Parsons noted that much of the college's efforts this year will be devoted to setting its course for the future. The college has had a varied history since it started with 23 students and one faculty member. Today there are some 500



On hand for the p
Francis Norwood Bates

students and 50 faculty.

The Engineering convocation attracted close to 700 alumni and friends to the campus. The affairs marked several milestones, including the 100th anniversary of the awarding of the University's first undergraduate engineering degree. An enlarged meeting of the Engineering College Council was held simultaneously.

A major event was the awarding of a specially designed and engraved silver medal in recognition of professional achievement or service to the College of Engineering. The recipients were: Herbert F. Johnson '22, J. Preston Levis '24, Nicholas H. Noyes '06, Spencer T. Olin '21, Walter R. Read '15, Joseph P. Ripley '12, Walter S. Carpenter '10, Leroy R. Grumman '16 and Floyd R. Newman '12. Honored posthumously were: Franklin W. Olin '12, Maxwell W. Upson '99, Francis Norwood Bard '04, Joseph Newton Pew Jr. '08 and Ellis L. Phillips '95.

In June, 1871, seven Cornell students were granted bachelor of civil engineering degrees. Today the College of Engineering has 2,117 undergraduates, 646 graduate students, and a total of some 25,000 men and women with engineering degrees. Among that alumni body is Dean Andrew Schultz Jr., the fifth of Cornell's engineering deans and the second Cornell-educated engineer to assume that post.



Hundreds of engineering alumni and their wives were on hand for a reception and banquet in Barton Hall when President Dale R. Corson, a former dean of the College of Engineering, spoke.

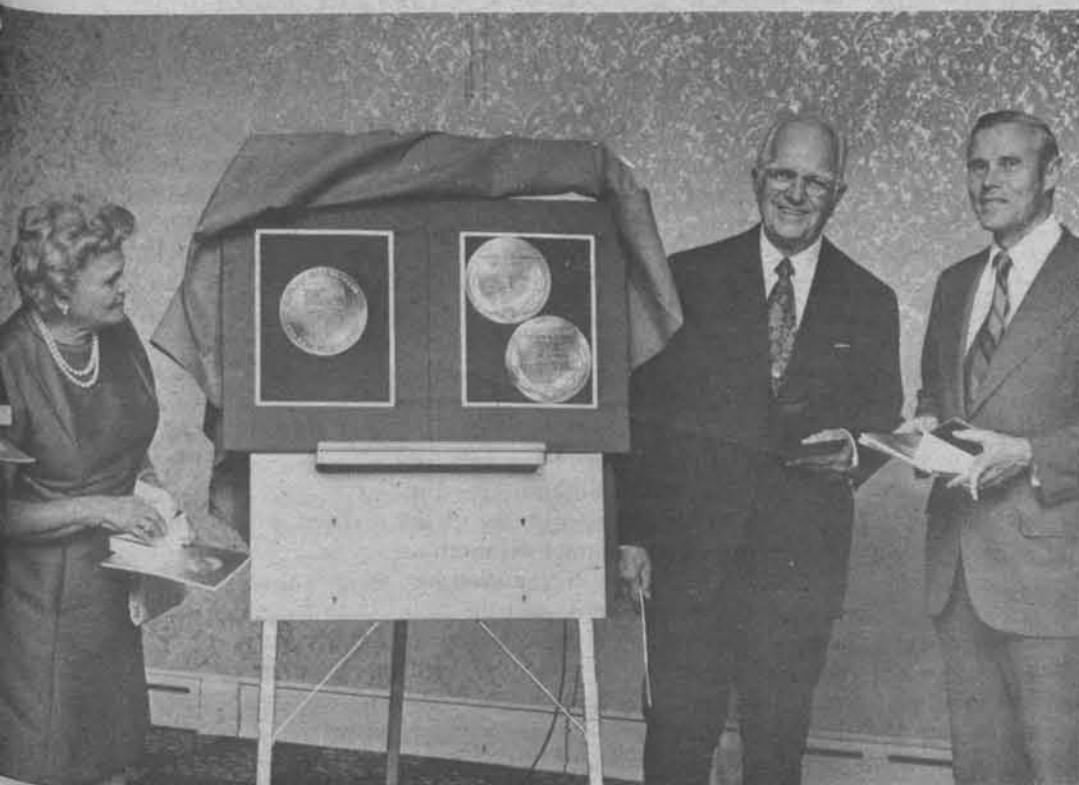


Professor R. Cuykendall (left) and Henri S. (right) are two faculty members who have made outstanding contributions in applied and engineering physics at Cornell, were honored at the convocation during the engineering convocation.



A three-day conference on the Humanistic Aspects of the Problems of the City was sponsored by the Society for the Humanities and the College of Architecture, Art and Planning and attracted a number of Cornell architects.

Photos by Sol Goldberg



Presentations of the new Engineering Award are (from left) former Dean Solomon Cady Hollister, Mrs. Leroy R. Grumman, Floyd R. Newman and Ellis L. Phillips Jr.



Cornell engineering students and alumni had several opportunities to meet and talk during the convocation. Here, three chemical engineering students visit with (from left) John M. Clark, Ph.D. '32, Herbert D. Doan '49 and Joseph Coors '40.

COSEP Begins Eighth Year at Cornell

The Committee on Special Education Projects (COSEP) program, Cornell's minority education program, began its eighth year this term.

Since its inception in 1963, COSEP has sought to expand educational opportunities at Cornell for students from racial minority groups. The University has viewed this goal as its proper role in assisting the nation in overcoming the racial problem. University President Dale R. Corson, in a statement on minority education in March, reaffirmed this basic University purpose.

COSEP undergraduate enrollment at Cornell now totals 709 students. The level, which is approximately 6.5 per cent of the total undergraduate body, reflects a continuing expansion of the size of entering COSEP classes since the start of the program. In 1965, the first year in which there was a significant increase in COSEP entering undergraduates, there were 37 students enrolled. In succeeding years, entering undergraduate classes numbered 49, 69, 94 and 112 and, in 1970, 242 students entered Cornell. COSEP enrollment this fall was 267, including 15 transfers.

A concerted effort to attract minority students at the graduate level over the last few years has resulted in a current enrollment of 162, with 64 having entered this fall. This is 6.5 per cent of the total enrollment in the Graduate School of non-foreign students. There are also 26 minority students in Cornell professional schools on the Ithaca campus, accounting for 2.4 per cent of their total enrollment.

The total number of non-foreign minority students at Cornell this academic year is 897, or 5.8 per cent of total enrollment, and includes a high proportion of blacks. (Black students enrolled in all colleges and universities in the United States last year comprised 6.6 per cent of total enrollment, according to the Oct. 4 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education.)

The COSEP program has not been without criticism. There was an on-campus debate over the summer and

into the fall term over the issuance by the COSEP Office of a seven-page handbook describing standards expected of COSEP students.

The handbook debate centered on contentions that some of its tenets violated existing University policies in such areas as admissions and financial aid.

There also were allegations made within the Cornell community regarding the administration of the COSEP program. Delridge Hunter, COSEP director, asked the Office of the University Ombudsman to "assist in the development and implementation of procedures which will clarify the factual questions related to the COSEP program and its policies and which will fairly and impartially resolve issues arising from such allegations." On Nov. 4, Byron Yaffe, the University ombudsman, agreed to comply with Hunter's request and the ombudsman's investigation is now underway.

Some COSEP critics have suggested that the program has placed excessive emphasis on the recruitment of "ghetto type students with weak academic credentials." Actually, offers of admission to students with low SAT scores have been fewer in comparison with offers to minority students with mid to upper range academic credentials. For example, in five recent years, offers of acceptance went to approximately 80 per cent of all minority students seeking admission to the College of Arts and Sciences with verbal SATs over 600. During the same period, offers of acceptance to minority students with verbal SATs below 500 went to less than 40 per cent of those who applied. Enrollment of COSEP students accepted from the higher SAT range has been about 30 per cent. This is similar to the situation which exists with non-COSEP students where the number who actually enroll from the highest SAT range is relatively low because of intense competition with other leading universities, University Provost Robert A. Plane said.

A summary of five recent entering COSEP classes in the College of Arts and Sciences shows the following verbal SAT score distribution:

Above 700	600-699	500-599	400-499	Below 400	Total
7	53	106	86	30	282
2.5%	18.8%	37.6%	30.5%	10.6%	100.0%

Plane also said it should be noted that state aid programs which are providing an increasing level of support for minority students require the funding of low income students who, because of the nature of their deprived backgrounds and secondary school training, would not meet traditional admissions requirements.

Some have charged that COSEP students take places from non-COSEP students in the admissions process at Cornell. This is not true, according to Plane. Over the period since the beginning of the program, enrollment figures show that the numbers of non-COSEP students have also increased, Plane said.

During the current academic year, the cost of support for minority education at Cornell is approximately \$2.8 million. About 75 per cent of this total, or \$2.1 million, is applied to financial aid for COSEP undergraduate students. The balance is expended on financial aid to minority graduate students, support of the Africana Studies and Research Center, and the COSEP office administration. This year approximately one-half of the institutional scholarship funds for COSEP come from unrestricted University sources with the remainder coming from public and private sources. It should be noted that the New York State programs for low income students this year account for \$350,000.

Last year minority education costs totaled approximately \$2 million. The projections of enrollment and financing, as presented to the Board of Trustees in January of this year, estimated a \$3.6 million cost level in 1972-73 and a \$4.3 million level the year following. These costs, as reported to the board in January, are estimated

to be the amount of funding required to maintain the graduate student enrollment level and the number of entering undergraduate COSEP students at about the 250 level achieved last year, this year, and through 1973-74 when the proportional level of COSEP students on campus will be 8 per cent. To go beyond this level will depend on the availability of additional increased funding from the state and federal governments, Plane said.

In October of 1969, the Cornell Office of Institutional Studies conducted an examination of the academic performance of COSEP students in the classes of 1969 through 1972. This analysis concluded: "To date, the group academic status record of COSEP students is quite similar to that of a group of non-COSEP students." In the intervening two years, evaluation of academic performance, in keeping with the desire to achieve increased college and school involvement in the program, was left with those units as is the case with non-COSEP students. With the arrival of the large COSEP entering class in the fall of 1970 and the expansion of the COSEP office staff, another overall evaluation of performance was conducted by the COSEP office. This analysis of academic performance on a grade point basis showed that the average COSEP students in the fall term was 1.842 of a possible 4.0. This level was below the University average for non-COSEP students. The COSEP grade point average for the spring term improved to 2.307 due to a significant degree to tutorial and counselling efforts initiated by the COSEP office, Plane said.

(Continued on Page 7)

Prison Reform Major

Louise Shelley Discusses Attica

"As long as prison reform is low on legislative priority lists, prison rebellions, such as the recent one at Attica Correctional Facility, will probably continue to take place in other prisons," said Louise I. Shelley, Cornell's only prison reform major.

Shelley, a senior, is a member of the Cornell Board of Trustees. Her study of prison reform consists mostly of independent research done under the direction of faculty advisers. It is a special major in the independent major program of the College of Arts and Sciences.

"I think (the rebellions) are going to keep occurring all over," she said.

"Before the massacre," she said, referring to the end of the Attica rebellion, "there was a real chance for prison reform. The negotiators had offered

the prisoners some realistic proposals."

The prisons provide the visible signs of the underlying problems that exist in the penal and legal systems, she said. "There's just so much crime. The law is too objective rather than subjective in its execution."

"I'm not even certain that prisons are the answer. There's

got to be reform in juvenile institutions where people are embittered earlier." Most convicts in institutions such as Attica, she explained, first entered prison when they were young.

She said there should be more and better therapy for juvenile offenders and more parole officers with lighter case loads.

Program Gets Grant

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science and technology to problems in underdeveloped countries. It will consist of a "group of educational and research experiences that will focus on the process of technology transfer to see what are the vital steps that go into the establishment of fundamental policies," Cranch

said.

A major goal of the Cornell program will be to identify alternative policies that could be implemented at the national and regional levels that would promote industrialization of selected underdeveloped countries and answer the specific needs of these countries.

Biological Sciences Division Expanding

The Division of Biological Sciences, bursting at the seams this fall by burgeoning interest in the life sciences, is revising its courses and experimenting with audio-visual teaching techniques to relieve some of the pressures of staff and space.

Straddling the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the College of Arts and Sciences, the division has been described as "an administrative horror" by some of those who must solve the space and staff problems.

A total of 204 out of 525 freshmen in the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences — about 40 per cent of the class — is majoring in biological sciences. The College of Arts and Sciences had about 240 of its 965 freshmen sign up this fall for biology — 25 per cent of the class.

Richard D. O'Brien, director of the division, and Stanley A. Zahler, associate professor of microbiology and chairman of the division's Curriculum Committee, are seeking ways and means of containing the bulging division.

The division has a full-time faculty of 67. Forty-four other faculty members hold joint appointments between the division and the Colleges of Engineering, Arts and Sciences, Agriculture and the New York State Veterinary College.

Basically, O'Brien said, the division's woes can be summed up in a few words: too few teaching assistants and not enough space, particularly laboratory space.

One change being attempted is the dropping of "monster" freshman courses with hundreds of students.

Rivera Heads Affirmative Action

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In defining the nature of Rivera's assignment, Risley said, "It will concern Affirmative Action across the board in accordance with the policies of the University which will include academic, professional and managerial exempt and nonexempt academic employees."

Risley said Rivera's responsibilities would be the development and implementation of program and plans with a five-fold objective. These are: (1) assistance in recruiting and developing lines to potential employment applicants; (2) development of relationships with operating divisions and departments within the University established by the Office of Personnel Services (formerly the Personnel Department) and other administrative personnel to insure fulfillment of Affirmative Action goals; (3) conduct of surveys and research as needed to carry on appropriate programs; (4) auditing the University's performance in fulfilling its stated Affirmative Action goals

and objectives; and (5) assistance in a program for development and upgrading of minority employees and women.

University President Dale R. Corson said "the creation of the position of Affirmative Action officer and the appointment of Ramon Rivera is another step in the University's commitment to making equal opportunity work. This commitment to equal opportunity is responsive to the needs of minority groups and women in the Cornell community."

Corson announced the University's Affirmative Action Program on Nov. 13, 1969, saying that the University would take an

active role in seeking out, recruiting and training minority group members as employees. The University received tentative approval of the program from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) in March, 1970 and further approval in March, 1971.

Risley said, that with Rivera's arrival on the Cornell campus, a review and assessment of minority employment will be undertaken and a comparison drawn with previously stated minority employment objectives. Also, a policy and procedure will be developed to achieve the University's Affirmative Action goals.

Plantations Program

Visitors Enjoy First 'Fall-In'

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Landscape sketching was shown and discussed by Robert J. Lambert Jr., associate professor of freehand drawing in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture.

Two graduate students, Otis Curtis and William Walters, showed how homeowners can attract wildlife to their yards and hedgerows. The Cayuga Trails Club provided information on hiking trails maintained by the club and discussed Indian history of the area. Mrs. Liese Bronfenbrenner of the Forest Home Community Association presented some history on the Village of Forest Home.

William J. Hamilton, professor of zoology, emeritus, helped homeowners solve their fall gardening problems with information on bulbs. Raymond T. Fox, associate professor of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, and his wife described dried wildflower arrangements.

Folk singing was organized by Tony Barrand, a graduate student and English folk singer, and the Cornell Folk Song Club. Folk and modern dancing was performed.



FALL FROLIC — Robert J. Lambert Jr., associate professor of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, demonstrates landscape sketching technique at the Cornell Plantations' first "Fall-In."

Trustees Name Groups To Work on CAL Sale

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Purcell noted that the board was aware that prior to the Senate elections in March the board must establish guidelines on constituencies and voting procedures in order to have the election of student trustees comply with the New York State Legislature action which called for a 40 per cent vote of a given constituency.

It was difficult for students to vote in the last election, Purcell said, and procedures will have to be improved. He said the board will consider this matter at its January meeting.

Purcell stressed that the presence of students on the board was "welcome, constructive and helpful." Trustees now hear directly from students about campus matters which concern students, Purcell said. "We're delighted to have student input," he stated.

Noyes, who also sat in on the news conference, said, "I don't know how we got along without them (students) before."

Gordon Chang and Louise I. Shelley, two student trustees who attended the news conference, responded to a question about their effectiveness.

Chang said the students have spoken their minds at meetings and that they and the other trustees have been "frank with each other" and have listened to each other. "How do you measure effectiveness?" Chang asked rhetorically. "I feel we've made a contribution," he said.

Shelley said the student trustees were making valuable contributions through their membership on trustee committees. She made it clear that the students are not always in agreement with each other on issues that come before the board.

Purcell said that before the students had joined the board he had been concerned about the possibility of students pursuing matters of student interest in a partisan manner, rather than joining the board and working for the total good of the University.

He stated that the board has discussed ways to improve communication between the board and the Cornell community. He said five trustees had been appointed as a committee to see if there are more ways through which actions of the board and interests of the community can be better served and communicated.

The committee members are William R. Robertson, chairman; Alfred M. Saperston, Robert C. Gottlieb, Charles E. Treman Jr. and Mrs. Desdemona P. Jacobs.

COSEP

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The COSEP Office was expanded in 1970 to keep pace with projected growth in COSEP undergraduate enrollment. At the present time the office staff includes a full-time director (Hunter) and three full-time professional associates. Minority staff members have also been added in several of the college offices. The COSEP office centers its attention on admissions, tutorial and counseling programs, financial aid and placement.

Regarding the program and the basic purposes of the COSP office, the staff believes that its primary purpose is to insure the completion of a Cornell education by a maximum number of minority students and that a significant number of those students will become involved in developing or redeveloping their communities.

Corson Stresses Self-Sufficiency

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that are in line with federal priorities.

The third premise is that the bulk of federal support should come as direct subsidy to disadvantaged students. Corson said there are about 1,100 students at Cornell benefiting in some way from this support and that there will be national requests for more funding of this kind.

Finally, there is the premise that the support of the institution can come only as

the "cost of education allowance" that goes along with the support of the student. The allowance provided by one program, which is still before Congress, was called "grossly inadequate" by Corson. He said that under this program the amount of support would be weighted in favor of the small colleges and might amount to only about \$100 or less of institutional support for each eligible student at Cornell.

In praising the Bundy program in New York, Corson explained that money comes to schools based on the number of degrees conferred and amounts to about \$1.5 million annually at Cornell.

Corson stated two major reasons for the crises higher education now faces. First, he said that the "sheer number of students" enrolled in colleges and universities in the post World War II era has created problems. "Students' disaffection with higher

education" was the second major problem he cited.

He said that there had been a jump in enrollment from 5 per cent of the students eligible to attend colleges 75 years ago to 50 per cent today. Only at governmental agencies can we hope to deal with a problem of this magnitude, he said.

The student disaffection has grown up, according to Corson, because education that was appropriate in the past has been slow to change in order to meet the needs of new and more diverse student

bodies. "Fundamentally, (students), are the same as they have always been," Corson said, though he observed that a "light-heartedness" is lacking today. "Youthful optimism has reached its nadir... There is an air of cynicism and despair, and, I would say, for good reasons."

He pointed out that the future leaders are in school today and need the best possible education. He said he felt students today had "more potential for leadership than any previous college generation."



Young & Old — Listen ... Talk ... Communicate



When Cornell's Board of Trustees gathered for its October meeting in Ithaca, something new was on the agenda. An informal reception for Cornell freshmen, trustees and their wives and husbands was held at Noyes Center, and from all indications the event was rewarding for all who attended. All members of the Class of 1975 were invited to sign up to attend the affair. About 100 freshmen accepted the invitation and met with some 35 trustees and their wives and husbands. After Robert W. Purcell '33, chairman of the board, said a word of welcome on behalf of the board and gave a brief explanation of how the board functions (above), the students and trustees chatted in small groups — on the left with Jerome H. (Brud) Holland '39, on the right with Jansen Noyes Jr. '39.



Photos by Russ Hamilton

CORNELL REPORTS

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